

# آسيا الصغرى خلال العهد المغولي

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رسالة مقدمة لنيل درجة الدكتوراه

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## **The message abstract**

Thanks for God, Peace and praise be upon his prophet Mohammed, The study consisted of, introduction preface, six chapters and conclusion. The study explained the small Asia cases before the Mongolians invasion, it was in its best case during the region of sultan Quips Alawal but his caliph kikhesro the second didn't save this good matter and didnt develop it he let the state affairs for his minister Saaduddin kawbac, he destroyed it, killed its men, made its matter very bad, then me papal Isaac charm was unlighted, it recovered dangerous weakness in the state, after that Mongolians appeared hi its Eastern imitations, they occupied it, the defeat its army in " kwsadagh" and it entered under their throne, After the death of kikhasrow the second, his three sons followed him, the state had several struggles, struggle between ministers and other between salgokian state itself, it increase the states weakness and encouraged Mongolians to Penetrate its lands, Holako came to establish his state in Iran, small Asia was under his rule, Mongolians Berwana tried to save the rest of the Roman's state, he made his policy strong and attacked Mongolians, he was in link with the Mamluk sultan (AL Zaher Bibars) in Secret, Mamluk and Mongolians Shock was the result of that (flkhani) in South of small Asia, Bibars went on till he entered (Qisaria), Hkham Abaca Bin Holako met him with destroying occupation in the same area in reason of following Mamluks, and strengthen the Mongolians hand on the area, he killed Berwana, he sent his minister (Al jowiny, to arrange the area matters,. The age of Mangolian rule began, 11 Kahns came after him and followed him, every one of them made in weakness of Management and army of salgkitan, at the end, this polish finished them mango lain employers were tyrants and bad managers, the charms and wars in the area increased the bad matter of the state, Mongolian soldiers came to end it but brought ruin and damage with them, at the end, the salwgigian authority were destroyed. Till now researchers can't know the reason of that detriment, at the end of that distraiment, at the end of Ilk an state, the Turkish state began which wasn't accurately known It was known with the age of categories.

In the sixth chapter of cultural sides, put its light on these sides and what distinguished this area from others, society elements were several, mutability of economy, inspire of important roads of Commerce, finding of several crops and products either come by Transited or by passing through it. There was an active Scientific life which was standing on personal efforts, sheikhs and scientists, or building schools, the chapter was ended with sight on construction side, religious state which was distinguished with several religions and creeds, the appearance of mysticism.

## ملخص الدراسة

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## المقدمة :

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(3) - Cahen, (Claud) :Pre Of Ottoman Turkey: Translated From The  
Franch By: J.Jonis William, London, 1968,XXI,p.425.

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**"Miroir Historia"**

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**"SELÇUKLULAR ZAMANINDA TÜRKİYE"**

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**"Cahen,cluad"**

**"Pre Of Ottoman Turkey"**

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**" The Mongols And Near Est".Setton.VII."**

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**The "Decline Of medieval Hellenism in Asia Minor and the process of Islamization from the eleventh through the Fifteenth century"**

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المقدمة :

التمهيد : "آسيا الصغرى قبيل الغزو المغولي"

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## الفصل الأول : الغزو المغولي لآسيا الصغرى ١٢٤٣م/٦٤١هـ

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## المبحث الثاني : حملة يايغو نوين وموقعة كوسه داغ ونتائجها.

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## المبحث الثالث : خضوع سلطنة سلاجقة الروم للمغول.

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## الفصل الثاني: السيطرة المغولية على آسيا الصغرى "٦٤١-٦٧٦م/ ١٢٤٣-١٢٧٨م.

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المبحث الثاني : خلفاء كيخسرو الثاني "أبناءؤه الثلاثة"

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المبحث الثالث: عرش سلاجقة الروم بين الأخوين كيكافوس الثاني وقلج أرسلان

الرابع.

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المبحث الأول :سياسة بروانه في السيطرة على الأوضاع الداخلية :



المبحث الثاني : علاقته بالقوى المحيطة له (المغول ، الأرمن ، التركمان)

المبحث الثالث : الصدام بين المغول والمماليك - في عهده - في جنوب آسيا  
الصغرى ومعركة الأبلستين سنة ٦٧٥هـ / ١٢٧٧م :

المبحث الرابع : نهاية معين الدين بروانہ، وأثرها على آسيا الصغرى :

الفصل الرابع : الحكم المغولي المباشر وسقوط سلطنة سلاجقة الروم ٦٧٦ -  
٧٠٣هـ / ١٢٧٨ - ١٣٠٣م "

المبحث الثاني : الفتن والثورات الداخلية :

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المبحث الثالث : تدهور أوضاع آسيا الصغرى ونهاية الأسرة السلجوقية:

الفصل الخامس : عهد الولاية المغول ونشأة الإمارات التركمانية

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## - نشأة الإمارات التركمانية:

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**الفصل السادس : أهم مظاهر التطور الحضاري في آسيا الصغرى خلال العصر المغولي.**

## المبحث الأول الحياة الاجتماعية:

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## المبحث الثاني : الأحوال الاقتصادية ،

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### المبحث الثالث : الحالات الفكرية، والدينية، والعمرانية:

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**الخاتمة، أهم النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة:**

